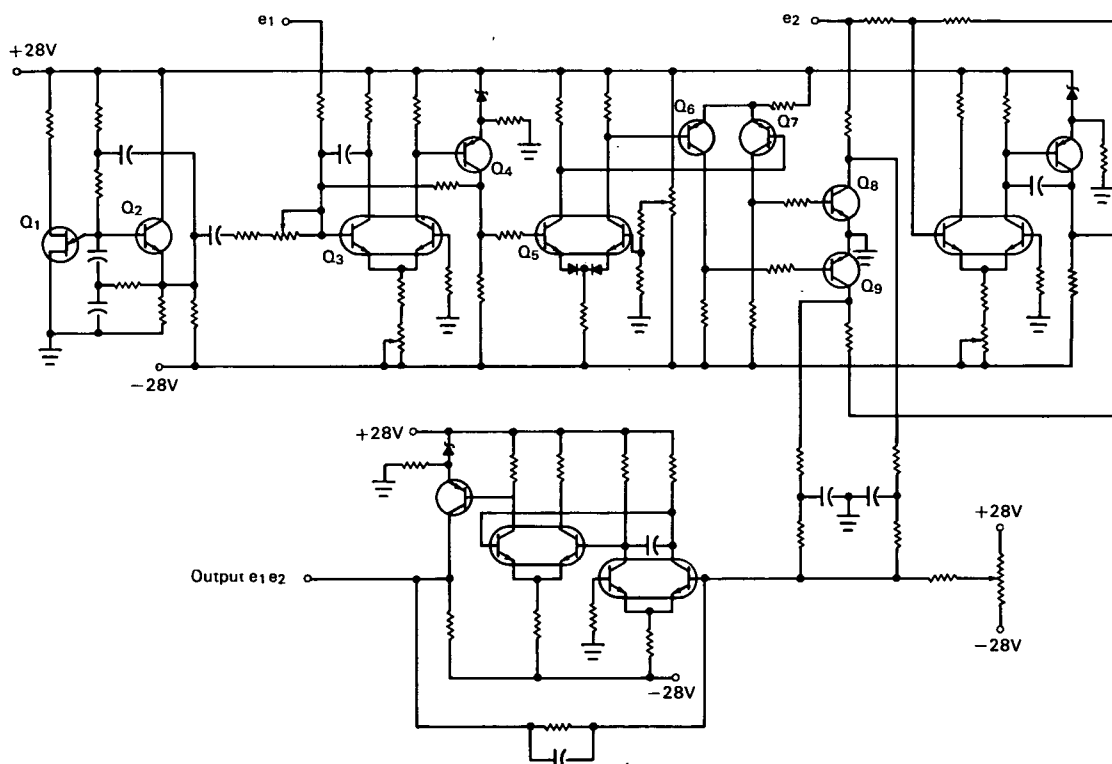


NASA TECH BRIEF



NASA Tech Briefs are issued to summarize specific innovations derived from the U. S. space program and to encourage their commercial application. Copies are available to the public from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

Circuit Provides Accurate Four-Quadrant Multiplication



The problem:

To design a circuit that will provide four-quadrant multiplication at frequencies ranging from dc to 100 cps. The circuit must consume little power and have an accuracy of approximately 1 percent.

The solution:

A solid state circuit using pulse-width and -height multiplication techniques.

How it's done:

The circuit uses ground referenced inputs and provides a ground referenced output. Transistors Q₁ and Q₂ generate a linear sawtooth waveform at a repetition rate of 3 kc. This sawtooth waveform is then fed into a closed-loop dc amplifier and summed with multiplier input e₁. The e₁ input is dc-coupled and the sawtooth waveform is ac-coupled to allow the sawtooth to be shifted at near ground level by the dc

(continued overleaf)

input. The output of the amplifier, obtained at the collector of Q₄, is dc-coupled into a high-gain switching amplifier which controls the multiplying switching transistors Q₈ and Q₉. The switching amplifier switches when the input-biased sawtooth waveform crosses zero.

The e₂ multiplier input is applied to the collector resistor of Q₈. This input is also inverted and applied to the collector resistor of Q₉. The output e₁e₂ of the multiplier is obtained by summing and filtering the output of the two switching transistors. When e₁ is zero, the sawtooth at the output of Q₄ is symmetrical about ground level and turns Q₈ and Q₉ on and off for equal time increments. Thus the output is zero regardless of the value of e₂. Similarly, when e₂ is zero, the output is zero for all values of e₁. When inputs e₁ and e₂ have any values other than zero, the switching duty cycles of Q₈ and Q₉ are changed in

proportion to these inputs to provide an output equal to the product of e₁ and e₂.

Note:

Inquiries concerning this innovation may be directed to:

Technology Utilization Officer
Western Operations Office
150 Pico Boulevard
Santa Monica, California 90406
Reference: B66-10331

Patent status:

No patent action is contemplated by NASA.

Source: G. F. McGowan
of Martin-Marietta Corporation
under contract to
Western Operations Office
(WOO-272)